

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fairy Stone State Park Historic District

other names/site number Fairy Stone State Park
DHR Number: 0070-0057

2. Location

street & 967 Fairystone Lake Drive (Route 346) ☐ not for publication
number _____
city or town Stuart ☒ vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Patrick and Henry code 089 and 141 Zip 24171

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Date of Action

Signature of Keeper

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Name of Property: Fairy Stone State Park Historic District
Location: Patrick and Henry County, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public—local
☒ public—state
☐ public—Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building (s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>19</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>buildings</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>sites</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>structures</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>objects</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>Total</u>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>camp</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>public works</u>
<u>RECREATION/CULTURE</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>park</u>
<u>TRANSPORATION</u>	<u>road-related</u>
<u>TRANSPORATION</u>	<u>pedestrian-related</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>camp</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>RECREATION/CULTURE</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>park</u>
<u>TRANSPORATION</u>	<u>road-related</u>
<u>TRANSPORATION</u>	<u>pedestrian-related</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Name of Property: Fairy Stone State Park Historic District
Location: Patrick and Henry County, Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE: sandstone

Roof ASPHALT

Walls CONCRETE, WOOD: weatherboard/log

Other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Location: Patrick and Henry County, Virginia

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance	<u>1933-1942</u>
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Significant Dates 1933—creation of Civilian Conservation Corps

1942—elimination of Civilian Conservation Corps

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation	N/A
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Architect/Builder E. L. Myers, Jr.

National Park Service

Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development

A. C. Barlow

Mattern and Mattern

O. M. Bullock, Jr.

Thomas B. Staley

Lee H. Williamson

See Continuation Sheet for other Architects

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office.

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Name of Property: Fairy Stone State Park Historic District
Location: Patrick and Henry County, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4570

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	578631	4075021	3	17	579677	4074574
2	17	578976	4075194	4	17	581171	4073324

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kimble A. David, Architectural HistorianOrganization _____ date: 31 March 2006street & number P. O. Box 7638 telephone 757/623.3456city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23509

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Conservation and Recreationstreet & number 203 Governor Street, Suite 302 telephone 804/786.1712city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Patrick and Henry County, Virginia**

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Architectural Description

Summary Architectural Description:

Fairy Stone State Park is situated in Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia on Fairy Stone Lake. The park lands surround the lake and are located within a valley surrounded by the hills of the Shenandoah. The park facilities are primarily located along the south boundary of Fairy Stone Lake, though the park surrounds the lake. Access to the park is off of Fairystone Lake Drive (Route 346), whose east terminus is the entrance of the park. The cabin, campground, picnic areas and beach area all overlook the lake. Unlike other CCC-era state parks, the Custodian's Residence is situated away from the entrance on the hilltop overlooking the park facilities. Geologically, it is an example of the Southern Piedmont region in Virginia. The park features architectural and structural features dating to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era through the post-World War II period. Virtually all the resources associated with the CCC-era have been retained. Fairy Stone State Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its association with the CCC and state park development in Virginia, and its integrity of design in its park plan and buildings.

Architectural Description:

Fairy Stone State Park centers on Fairy Stone Lake in Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia. The park comprises 4570 acres on the north and south sides of the manmade lake. The park facilities are situated on the south side of the lake. Hiking trails are located on both sides of the lake. The lake is in a natural valley and the park is surrounded by hills that overlook the lake. The hills are forested as are most of the facilities within the park.

Access to the park is gained at the east terminus of Fairystone Lake Drive, which is labeled as State Road 346. The asphalt-paved roadway in the park is oriented east-west. This major roadway leads from the park entrance terminating at the cabin area. All park facilities are located along the roadway or can be accessed by minor roadways that intersect with the major roadway. The major and minor roadways are asphalt paved. The roadway follows the National Park Service (NPS) guidelines for establishing a park entrance road to reflect the natural beauty and terrain of the park.

The park centers on the manmade Fairy Stone Lake formed by the damming of Goblintown Creek. Entrance to the park is on Fairy Stone Lake Drive west of the intersection with the former State Roads 623 and 346. State Road 623 was rerouted circa 1970 outside the park boundaries. The original portion of the south end of State Road 623, from the intersection with State Road 346 to a point north of Goblintown Creek, was closed and the bridge crossing the creek dating to the early 20th century was

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abandoned. The intersection of these two roads marks the formal park entrance and access to the park.

The park office is situated near the park entrance, and was constructed in 1936. The contact station is situated south of the office and is a wood frame building constructed circa 1970. It was modeled after early CCC-era contact stations, and features stone curbing consistent with CCC-era landscaping and design. The roadway then passes a modern Visitor Center situated at the intersection of roadways leading to the Custodian's House on the former State Road 346 and the north roadway leading the cabin area, campground and picnic areas. The Ranger's Bunkhouse is situated on the northwest corner of the major roadway at the intersection of former State Roads 623 and 346, west of the office. The Ranger's Bunkhouse is a one-story building with a stone foundation, and is wood frame clad in board and batten siding. The prominent hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building is situated on a hill overlooking the park office and park entrance. The design of the building is consistent with the architectural characteristics of Ranger's Bunkhouses constructed at other State Parks in Virginia during the CCC-era.

The beach area is situated north of the office and comprises a concession building and former bath house, as well as a modern bath house. The complex also includes the Restaurant, which is situated on a hill overlooking the lake and beach area to the east of the beach area. The beach area has been covered in sand and features a concrete and brick walkway dating to the CCC-period, which connects the boat dock area at the east end along the lake to the west end of the beach. The concession and bath house buildings are situated to the south of the beach. CCC-era Stone walkways and stairs descend from the parking lot located south of the beach area to the beach front. The restaurant is situated west of the beach area, and also features a stone stair descending to the beach area. The beach area is primarily accessed by a major roadway leading to the cabin area and campground parallel to the lakeshore.

The concession building and bath house dating to the CCC-era exhibit typical features of buildings constructed for similar purposes at other Virginia State Parks. The buildings are wood frame construction clad in board and batten siding with gable over hip roofs. The roofs have a rustic look emphasized by the exposed rafters. The buildings were connected with a colonnade in 1938. The concession building has a canted bay on the façade, and the bath house has entrances on the façade and side elevations. The bath house has been covered for use as a concession building. A new modern bath house was added in 1967, and is situated east of the original concession and bath house complex of buildings. In addition to these buildings on the beach front, there are two shelters constructed during the CCC-era. They are simple open buildings with rusticated posts supported by a hipped roof with exposed rafters under the eaves.

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The restaurant, a wood frame building resting on a rusticated stone foundation, which was converted for use as a meeting facility in 1985, lies at the top of a flat hill overlooking the beach and lake. . The building features a camp store wing appended to the south façade. The entrance to the building is accessed by a rusticated stone walkway leading from the parking lot to the building's south. The building is oriented west toward the beach and there is a stone walkway descending to the beachfront. The interior of the building is rustic with an exposed roof system and large fireplace. It has large window openings overlooking the beach and lake.

The roadway leading to the picnic area, campground and cabin area meanders along the waterfront area and features stone retaining walls constructed during the CCC-period. The picnic areas are situated at the approximate middle of the roadway leading from the main park entrance to the cabin and campground area. They occupy the north and south sides of the major roadway. Picnic shelters constructed during the CCC-era are the primary resources within each area. These shelters are constructed of stone with gable roofs supported by rusticated wood posts, and feature fireplaces at each gable end. There are moveable picnic tables within the picnic areas around the main picnic shelters. Gravel parking lots with unmarked spaces are situated along the roadway for each picnic area. A log restroom is situated north of Picnic Area 2 and east of Picnic Area 1 in a gully. It is constructed of planed logs with wide chinking and is topped by a gable roof. There are entrances on each gable end for access to the interior. A stair descends from the major roadway to the log restroom.

In 1974, an amphitheater was added to the park, east of the Picnic Areas. It is situated along the lakefront and comprises a stage with backdrop. The seating is set onto the slope of the hill, creating a natural style of auditorium seating. The seating is constructed of concrete block benches with wood plank tops.

The cabin area is located at the end of the major roadway along the lakefront, south of the roadway. There are three major looped minor roadways leading to the cabin area. The original portion of the cabin area is situated in the middle of the current cabin area. From the middle roadway, two secondary looped roadways are lined with the nine original cabins. Four of the cabins are situated on the lakefront, while the remaining original log cabins are situated along the slope of the hill overlooking the lake. The original log cabins retain the feeling of the National Park Service requirements of placement of cabins and distances between each cabin. They are constructed with rough-cut logs that have planed profiles, with wide cabin chinking, and the buildings are topped with primarily gable roofs. Many of the roofs of the two-bedroom cabins have intersecting gables with rusticated wood siding. The cabins all feature porches or stoops overlooking the lake. Eight cabins have horizontally-oriented logs, but Cabin 1, the only one-bedroom cabin, has vertically-oriented logs that have not been

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planed. In the 1950s, additional cabins were added to the existing roadways, and two new minor roadways were added east and west of the original cabin roadway. These cabins are constructed of concrete block and feature gable roofs. The cabins were clad in board and batten siding in the 1990s to give them a more rustic look consistent with original cabin design.

A horse barn was constructed for the housing of horses at the park in 1938. The barn, a two-story wood frame building with a gambrel roof, is situated south of the cabin area near the east terminus of the roadway. The north end of the building originally had open paddocks that have been converted for use as an open picnic shelter. The building features a hay loft and hipped dormers. The enclosed portion of the building is currently used as a laundry facility.

South of the cabin area is the original campground. The campground served both tents and trailers. A bath house and grill shelter were positioned within the campground area. The campground has a single loop form with an asphalt-paved minor roadway around the bath house and grill shelter. The campground is no longer in use and the sites have been covered by natural vegetation, but evidence of the original sites is visible. The grill shelter is a stone structure with a stone foundation and stone piers supporting a pyramidal roof. A stone chimney pierces the roof apex and vents the grills located within the shelter. The bath house is a wood frame building with a stone foundation. It is clad in board and batten siding and is similar in form to campground bath house located at the other original CCC-era parks. It has a central block flanked by wings forming a cross-form.

Southwest of the campground is a group campground added in the 1940s. A 1952 bath house was added to the campground along with a bunkhouse in 2005. The campground has a circular plan with spur sites within the circular plan and along its outer ring.

Along the former State Road 346 within the park boundaries are the Custodian's House and Campground Area B. This former state roadway winds up the hill toward Goosepoint Road (State Road 822) where it terminates. The roadway is now used for motorized traffic to Campground Area B and then becomes a multi-use trail to its terminus. The Custodian's House is situated on top of a hill overlooking the beach area. The house has a stone foundation and is wood frame construction clad in weatherboard. The building has a simplified form with a side-gable roof and stone chimney. There is a garage to the east of the house.

Campground Area B was added in 1979-1980. It has a circular plan with campsite spurs off of the loop. The loop is paved in asphalt, and the spurs are graveled and marked by timbers. A bath house is situated at the approximate center. It was constructed at the same time as the creation of the campground. It has a side-gable roof and is wood frame construction clad in weatherboard. The

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men's and women's facilities are located at each end of the building.

Behind and east of the modern Visitor's Center in a gully along the former State Road 346 is a picnic area comprised of Picnic Shelters 3 and 4, and a grill shelter. This area was added in 1981 through a donation by the Patrick Henry Allied Families of Virginia, Inc. These shelters are concrete block construction. To the south of this picnic area is a water purification building and settlement pond added circa 1978. The maintenance building is a large concrete block building of two stories.

The hiking trails are an integral part of the park. They provide access to the unspoiled natural area and land features within the park's boundaries. Fairy Stone State Park's terrain varies from steep hills and ravines, to landscaped beachfront. The hiking trails are cleared of growth and are primarily dirt. They meander through the wooded areas of the park in an effort to maximize the viewing of the natural terrain and features. The two main areas where hiking trails are located are on Stuart's Knob, located on the north side of Fairy Stone Lake, and east of the cabin area and stable.

A major feature of the park is the dam constructed at the east end of Fairy Stone Lake. The dam is constructed of concrete with rock and dirt fill. There is a spillway located north of the dam with a stone structure covered with concrete parging. The dam serves to dam Goblintown Creek forming Fairy Stone Lake.

Inventory of Resources

The following inventory of resources was conducted in January 2006 and reflects resources that are contributing and non-contributing to the historic district. Those resources considered contributing were constructed during the period of significance, 1933-1942, and are associated with the CCC and National Park Service design concepts developed during the period of significance. Resources considered non-contributing were constructed outside of the period of significance, or for those constructed during the period of significance, do not retain sufficient integrity, which makes them examples of architectural design concepts dating to the period of significance.

Circulation System (Roadways)

Constructed in 1933-1936, the circulation system has characteristics of the development plans outlined by the National Park Service in the early 1930s. The circulation system is comprised of a main roadway leading from Fairy Stone Lake Drive, State Road 346, eastward into the park. The roadway commences at the park boundary on Fairy Stone Lake Drive and then divides past the contact station leading along a northern route to the beach, picnic areas, CCC-era campground and cabin area. The southern route leads to the Custodian's House and campground along the former State Road 346,

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which is now a park trail. The roadway meanders along an east-west route passing park facilities, and features stone retaining walls along steep inclines.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0019

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Cabin Area

The Cabin Area is situated at the east terminus of the major roadway leading along the northern route near the lake. It is divided into three graveled minor roadways that terminate in traffic circles. The cabins are situated primarily along the route and overlook the lake from various vantages. They are set close to the roadway in most cases, and are sited approximately one hundred to two hundred feet from each other. Mature trees are planted between the cabins and roadway.

DHR Number: 00-0057-0022

CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

Cabins

There are nine CCC-era cabins constructed from 1934-1936 within the original CCC-era cabin area. The cabin forms comprise efficiency, one bedroom and two bedroom plans. The cabins have fieldstone foundations and are log construction. The roofs have been re-clad in asphalt shingles. Each cabin has a stone fireplace and chimney. The fireplaces feature rustic wood mantels. The interior of the cabins feature the exposed log structure, wood flooring and modernized kitchen and lavatories. The general forms of the lavatories and kitchens are intact. Electrical outlets and light fixtures have been replaced with upgraded modern wiring and outlets, and ceiling fixtures, respectively. The windows have been replaced with 6/6 wood double-hung sash forms within the original openings. Fieldstone porches are oriented toward the waterfront overlooking the Fairy Stone Lake. The single leaf doors are vertical board wood plank with original metal hardware including strap hinges.

Cabin 1

Cabin 1 is a one-bedroom cabin, and the only cabin with vertically oriented logs. It has a bedroom with living space, kitchen and lavatory. The roof on this cabin is side gable clad in asphalt shingles. The roof eave on the north elevation extends over the stone stoop that extends across the north elevation overlooking the lake. This cabin is unique as it is the only one-bedroom cabin, and only cabin with vertically-oriented logs that have not been planed. It was the first cabin to be erected.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0001

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Cabins 2 and 8

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Cabins 2 and 8 have similar forms and plans. These cabins each have two bedrooms with living space, kitchen and lavatory. The buildings are constructed of log with planed profiles on the exterior and interior. Each porch is incorporated within the building form and is topped by an intersecting gable roof. There are two entrance doors from each porch leading to the interior. These cabins feature side-gable roof with an intersecting gable of the facades and rear elevations.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0002 and 070-0057-0008
CONTRIBUTING (2 – buildings)

Cabin 3

Cabin 3 is a two-bedroom cabin and has planed log profiles on the exterior and interior. The plan has two bedrooms with living space, kitchen and lavatory. This cabin has an L-shaped footprint with two bedrooms flanking the lavatory. The building is constructed of log with planed profiles on the exterior and interior. The porch is situated on the façade and has log porch posts. The roof on this cabin is cross gable clad in asphalt shingles. This cabin was designed by O. M. Bullock, Jr., Architect.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0003
CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Cabins 4, 6 and 7

Cabins 4, 6 and 7 have similar forms and plans. These cabins have efficiency plans with combined living and sleeping spaces, kitchens and lavatories. Each building is constructed of logs with planed profiles on the exterior and interior. The roofs have gable forms with an incorporated porch on the façade. The porches feature log porch posts and fieldstone decking.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0004, 070-0057-0006, and 070-0057-0007
CONTRIBUTING (3 – buildings)

Cabins 5 and 9

Cabins 5 and 9 have similar forms and plans. These cabins each have two bedrooms with living space, kitchen and lavatory. The footprints of the buildings are a T-shape. The buildings are constructed of logs with planed profiles on the exterior and interior. The roofs on these cabins have a side-gable form. Porches project from the facades and are supported by log posts.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0005 and 070-0057-0009
CONTRIBUTING (2 – buildings)

Campground

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The campground at Fairy Stone State Park was planned in 1934-1936 with a central bath house. The campground is no longer in use, but the landforms retain the original plan. There is a circular drive around the bath house, with remnants of campsite spurs, which are now covered with grass.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0023

CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

Campground Bath House/Lower Bath

The campground bath house is a simple frame building with stone foundation clad in board and batten siding. The building has a cross-shaped footprint with a gabled block flanked by side-gable wings. The roof forms are gable clad in asphalt shingles. There is an open porch on the south elevation of the south wing sheltering outdoor sinks. The bath house was constructed in 1939-1940 and is currently not in use.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0011

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Cooking Shelter Campground Area/Allied Cook Shelter

The cooking shelter, constructed in 1939-1940, is situated at the south end of the campground and south of the campground bath house. The cooking shelter has a square footprint and comprises stone piers supporting a pyramidal roof, clad in asphalt shingles. The interior chimney pierces the roof apex. Within the shelter there are open grills for cooking. The flooring within the shelter is stone.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0017

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Picnic Areas

There are two picnic areas within Fairy Stone State Park, planned in 1934 and constructed in 1935-1936. They are situated west of the campground and cabin areas. The waterfront picnic area is situated north of the major roadway and the inland picnic area is situated south of the major roadway, just east of the waterfront picnic area. The areas have picnic shelters and moveable picnic tables. The area is hill and forested. There are gravel parking lots along the roadway.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0021

CONTRIBUTING (2 – sites)

Picnic Shelters 1 and 2

Constructed in 1935-1936, the picnic shelters have stone foundations and are open structures topped with gable roofs. The supports are rough cut squared logs with rough-cut wood balustrades. There are fireplaces at each gable end with stone chimneys. The interior of the picnic shelters feature exposed roof structures.

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DHR Number: 057-0057-0012
CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

Custodian's House/Superintendent's House/Park Manager's Residence

The Custodian's House was constructed in 1935 and features a stone foundation and wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The building is topped with a side-gable roof. There is a stone chimney punctuating the roof on the east end. The building features 6/6 wood double-hung sash windows and a single-leaf door. A shed-roofed porch shelters the entrance on the south façade. A one-story addition has been appended to the east elevation.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0014
CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Custodian's Garage/Superintendent's Garage/Park Manager's Garage

The Custodian's Garage is a one-and-one-half-story frame construction building, clad in vinyl siding with a gable roof. The foundation is concrete slab. The west façade features two metal roll-up doors. There are wood 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the side elevations. An open shelter has been mounted to the west elevation.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0013
CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Bunkhouse/Lodge

The CCC workers originally constructed this building in 1936 as a bunkhouse for employees working at the park. It has a rectangular form with a gable roof, a stone foundation and is wood frame construction clad in board and batten siding. There is a hipped roof ell appended to the west elevation. An open deck is appended to the north elevation. The interior has been remodeled, but the overall form of the interior is intact. There is a living space and kitchen situated at the east end and a hall with rooms on each side on the west end. Lavatories are situated along the hallway accessing the rooms.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0015
CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Log Restroom

The log restroom is situated near the picnic areas, located in a ravine east of the waterfront picnic area. The building is accessed by a modern wood stair, which descends to the building. The building has a stone foundation and is constructed of planed logs. There are single-leaf entrances on the east and west gable ends for access to the interior. The building is topped by a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles.

DHR Number: 057-0057-0016

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CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Restaurant/Fayerdale Hall Conference Center

This building is a one-story restaurant constructed in 1936. The building is situated east of the beach area on a hill overlooking the lake. It has a stone foundation and is frame clad in board and batten, and weatherboard. The roof is side gable with exposed rafters under the eaves. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation. The west façade is dominated by a double-leaf entrance with replacement multiple-light doors. The windows are paired and double-hung sash. Projecting from the façade is a wing containing the camp store. It features a bay window on the façade. There is a stone walkway leading to the restaurant and camp store entrance. Appended to the north (rear) elevation is a screened porch with a concrete foundation. In addition, an open deck is also appended to the east elevation. The building has been expanded on the east elevation with an addition. The interior of the restaurant area features exposed roof trusses and timbers. In 1941, the camp store was added by the CCC and was originally called the concession area. The addition was designed by A. C. Barlow.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0018

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Stable/Laundry/Picnic Shelter

Constructed in 1936, the stable is a wood frame building clad in board and batten siding. There are wood single-leaf doors on the west elevation. A gabled dormer punctuates the roof yielding a hay loft door. The roof is side gable clad in standing-seam metal. The south end of the building originally comprising horse paddocks is open and now forms a picnic shelter. The picnic shelter has a concrete slab foundation. This building is now used as a laundry.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0010

CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Lake, and Dam and Spillway

In 1934-1935, a dam was erected at the east end of the park over Goblintown Creek. The dam is approximately twenty-five feet high. There is a stone spillway at the north end with a low slope. The dam is constructed of fill dirt and is supported by stone. A concrete cross similar in form to a fairy stone is mounted on the west side of the dam. The lake comprises 168 acres and is oriented east-west.

The Dam and Spillway were designed by Lee H. Williamson.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0020

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

Beach Area

The beach area is situated at the west end of the lake near the main park entrance. It comprises a sandy

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beach surrounded by a concrete walkway. There are shelters at each end of the beach area and a concession building at the south end of the beach.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0024

CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

Concession Building and Bath House at Beach

The Concession Building and Bath House at the Beach was constructed in 1937-1938. These two buildings were originally separate, but were linked by a colonnade. The concession building rests on a stone foundation and features a gable over hip roof. It is comprised of a canted bay situated on the north façade of the building. The Bath House is a rectangular building situated west of the Concession Building. It has a stone foundation and wood frame structural system clad in pressure-treated lumber. The roof is gable over hip clad in asphalt shingles. The buildings are linked by a colonnade erected on their south façade. The colonnade has a prominent hipped roof and exposed rafters under the eaves, and is supported by chamfered posts.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0054

CONTRIBUTING (2 – buildings)

Shelters at Beach

Two shelters were erected on the beachfront. They flank the Concession Building and Bath House at the Beach. These structures have stone foundations and prominent hipped roofs clad in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters under the eaves. The posts are chamfered and the structures are open.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0055

CONTRIBUTING (2 – structures)

Boat Dock

The boat dock was developed at the east end of the beach area during the CCC-period. It is nestled against the hill and comprises wood piers that extend into the lake.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0057

CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Office

This building was erected in 1936 by CCC workers. It has a stone foundation, and is wood frame clad in board and batten siding. The building has an H-shaped footprint and is topped by a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The entrance is comprised of a multi-light metal paneled door. There is a porch on the south façade. The windows are 1/1 wood double-hung sash. There is a stone chimney rising from the interior of the building. This building currently serves as the park office.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0062

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CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Hiking Trails

The hiking trail system at Fairy Stone State Park has developed over time. Original hiking trails are located around Stuart's Knob and near the horse barn areas. Of the ten existing trails, Turkey Ridge Trail, Little Mountain Falls Trail, and Whiskey Run Trail follow original trail plans and are original to the park. The remaining trails were added in the mid- to late-20th century in an effort to expand the trail system.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0063

CONTRIBUTING (3 – structures)

NON-CONTRIBUTING (7 – structures)

Cabins 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25

These cabins were designed in 1950 and erected in the early 1950s. Original exposed concrete block buildings, they were clad in the mid-1990s with board and batten siding. The buildings have two bedrooms, living room, kitchen and lavatory. They also have incorporated, screened porch at the façade corners. The windows are 1/1 wood double-hung sash. There is an interior brick chimney piercing the roof. The cabins are situated throughout the cabin area. The cabins were remodeled in 1993 to include new kitchens and the application of board and batten siding. These cabins were designed by the architecture firm of Mattern and Mattern Engineers of Roanoke, Virginia.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0025, 070-0057-0026, 070-0057-0027, 070-0057-0028, 070-0057-0029, 070-0057-0030, 070-0057-0031, 070-0057-0032, 070-0057-0033, 070-0057-0034, 070-0057-0035, 070-0057-0036, 070-0057-0037, 070-0057-0038, 070-0057-0039, and 070-0057-0040

NON-CONTRIBUTING (16 – buildings)

Pump House

This pump house is situated near Cabins 21 through 25. It has a concrete block structural system and concrete slab foundation. The building is low to the ground and features a flat roof clad in metal with wide eaves. There is a single-door situated on the east elevation accessing the interior.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0041

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Storage Building Campground Area

This building was constructed circa 1950 and serves as a storage building. It is concrete block construction with a concrete block foundation. The roof is gable clad in asphalt shingles. There is a wood five-panel single-leaf door on the south elevation. Six-light casement windows punctuate the side elevations.

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DHR Number: 070-0057-0042
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Group Campground

The group campground has a circular plan and is situated off the original campground loop. There are spur sites off the circular graveled drive.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0043
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

Group Campground Bath House

The group campground bath house is a concrete block building with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. There are five-panel wood single-leaf door accessing the interior. At the east and west ends there are enclosed porches containing sinks. A decorative brick pattern articulates the enclosed porch wall. The windows are casement. This building was designed by Richmond, Virginia architect Thomas B. Staley. It originally had a flat roof.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0044
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

YCC Bunkhouse

The YCC bunkhouse was constructed in 2005. It was brought to the site and has a concrete block foundation with composition cladding. The building is log construction capped with a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The main door is six-panel, metal and single-leaf. The porch has a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. The windows are 6/6 metal double-hung sash.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0045
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Amphitheater

The amphitheater is situated near the waterfront picnic area and is sited along the Fairy Stone Lake. It is sloped toward the water with a wood frame backdrop with a hipped roof clad in wood singles. The backdrop is clad in vertical boards. The seats are comprised of concrete block with wood plank seats in rows parallel to the shore.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0046
NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Visitor Center

The visitor center is situated at the junction of the two roads leading to the cabin, picnic and original campground areas, and the Custodian's House. It is one-story building with a concrete block

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foundation and wood frame structural system clad in board and batten type wood siding. The building is topped by a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building has wide eaves. The main entrance is comprised of a sliding glass door and a Dutch wood door. There is a stoop on the front of the building. The windows on the building are fixed metal.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0047

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Contact Station

The contact station is a modest one-story building with a stone foundation and wood frame structural system clad in horizontal wood siding. The roof is gable clad in asphalt shingles with wide eaves. The doors are situated on the side elevations and are modern Dutch doors. The windows are comprised of double-hung sash metal storm windows.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0048

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Picnic Shelter 3

Picnic Shelter 3 is situated along the south roadway leading to the Custodian's House. It was donated by the Patrick Henry Allied Families of Virginia, Inc in 1981. The building has a concrete slab foundation and concrete block structural system. The roof is side gable clad in asphalt shingles with wide eaves. The east and west ends of the building are enclosed comprising restrooms. There are single-leaf wood doors accessing the restrooms.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0049

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Picnic Shelter 4

Picnic Shelter 4 is northeast of Picnic Shelter 3. The structure is one-story with a concrete slab foundation and gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters. The roof is supported by wood posts.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0050

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Grill Shelter

The Grill Shelter is situated east of Picnic Shelters 3 and 4 across a stream. The structure has a concrete slab foundation and is concrete block construction. The roof has a pyramidal form clad in asphalt shingles with exposed rafters. There is a central interior chimney constructed of concrete block, as well as grills on the interior.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0051

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NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Water Purification Building

This building is situated along the south roadway leading to the Custodian's House. It is located on the south side of the road. It has a concrete block foundation and a rectangular plan. The building is two-stories and is concrete block construction. The roof has a gambrel form clad in standing-seam metal. There are doors on the west elevation comprising single-leaf and oversized wood entrances. The windows on the building are 1/1 wood double-hung sash and 8/8 double-hung sash.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0052

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Settlement Pond

West of the maintenance building is a settlement pond. It has a rectangular form and its banks are built-up. It is enclosed within a chain-link fence.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0053

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

Campground Area B

This campground was added in 1979-1980. It has a circular plan with asphalt roadway. It is accessed from the south roadway leading to the Custodian's House and is situated west of the Custodian's House on the hill overlooking the park to the north. The campsites are marked by gravel spurs with wood timber framing. There is a bath house situated at the center of the campground.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0056

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

Bath House Campground Area B

The Bath House was constructed in 1979-1980 and is a one-story building with a concrete slab foundation. The building is wood frame construction clad in pressure-treated wood laid vertically. The roof is side-gable clad in asphalt shingles with wide eaves. The doors on the façade are single-leaf and sheltered within partial enclosures with plain posts. The windows are one-light wood and have an awning form.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0058

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Boat House

The boat house was constructed in 1969 at the east end of the beach at the boat launch area. The building rests on a concrete foundation is wood frame clad in board and batten siding. The roof has a

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gable form and is clad in asphalt shingles. There is a single-leaf door on the north façade.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0059

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Bridge across Goblintown Creek on former State Road 623

The bridge that once crossed Goblintown Creek on State Road 623 partially remains on the south side of the creek. It has been abandoned. It has wood decking with an asphalt covering. Stone pilings support the bridge decking. The bridge has a metal rail. The bridge dates to the mid-20th century, but is not a component of the original park construction during the CCC-period.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0060

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – structure)

Chief Ranger's Residence

This building is sited near the entrance on the north side of Fairystone Lake Drive (State Road 346). It is a simple ranch-story building with side-gable roof. The building is wood frame clad in vertically oriented pressure treated lumber. The windows are 8/8 double-hung sash. DHR Number: 070-0057-0064

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

Assistant Manager's Residence

The Chief Ranger's Residence was constructed in 1972 and is typical one-story ranch-style dwelling. It has a parged concrete foundation and wood frame structural system clad in board and batten and horizontal wood siding. The roof is side gable clad in asphalt shingles. The main door is situated on the east façade and is single-leaf with metal panels and lights. The porch is three-bay and extends from the roof supported by plains posts. The windows are 6/6 wood double-hung sash. There is an interior brick chimney. A carport has been appended to the south elevation.

There is a shed associated with the building, which has a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0061

NON-CONTRIBUTING (2 – buildings)

Shed at Custodian's House

There is a deteriorated shed west of the Custodian's House. It is wood frame clad in weatherboard topped with an asphalt shingled roof.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0065

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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Pump Station at Custodian's House

This small concrete building is situated east of the Custodian's House. It has a gable roof.

DHR Number: 070-0057-0066

NON-CONTRIBUTING (1 – building)

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Statement of Significance (con't)

Summary Statement of Significance

Fairy Stone State Park was one of the six original state parks planned within the Virginia State Park system. The State Park system developed out of advancement of the National Park system through the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program. Prior to the enactment of the federal legislation creating the CCC, Virginia had planned six parks throughout the state and had initiated acquisition of the lands and sought funding and support for their creation. The availability of the CCC to provide funding and a workforce to develop the state parks was a fortuitous opportunity that not only created state parks across the country, but also recreational facilities, reforestation projects and other public works projects, while providing employment for the nation's poor during the Great Depression. The park was planned and designed in consultation with the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development, and the National Park Service. The National Park Service provided architectural drawings and plans developed at the National Parks. Three CCC Companies of 200 men each provided construction labor. Developed between 1933 and 1940, Fairy Stone State Park has a number of remaining CCC-era buildings and retains its original development plan. The park, comprised of 4570 acres, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its association with CCC project, and as one of the first six original parks planned in Virginia, and its park plan, respectively.

Statement of Significance

Fairy Stone State Park is one of the first six state parks created in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was constructed between 1933 and 1940 by CCC workers, and designed in cooperation between the National Park Service and the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development. Fairy Stone State Park reflected the Southern Piedmont region of Virginia. Its hilly and mountainous terrain, and location near the Shenandoah National Park and Blue Ridge/Skyline Drive, made it an ideal location for a state park.

The Development of a State Park System in Virginia

The state park concept was an offshoot of the National Park system developed in the post-Civil War era. The first National Park created was Yellowstone National Park in 1872. Numerous national parks were developed in the west, including Mount Rainier National Park in the state of Washington (1899), the Grand Canyon in Arizona (1908) and the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado (1915). The

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formation of these parks was the impetus of the passage of the National Parks Act and the formation of the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916.¹

State parks were initially created in the western United States for the purpose of “public use and recreation”.² The concept for the development of recreational parks was conceived as early as the mid-19th century, with the formation of public green spaces near urban areas. Remote recreational areas did not become popular destinations until the rise of the automobile era post-World War I. Many people sought to escape the crowded urban areas in the late 19th century and early 20th century, but were confined by train travel and the destinations accessible by train. With the increased popularity of the automobile in the early 20th century, auto-camping also became a fashionable recreation activity. Since there was a lack of camping locations, many people camped by the side of the road.³

While national parks had been conceived in the 19th century, a formal state park system was not formulated until the 1920s. The first two states to study the creation of a state park system were New York and California.⁴ Additionally, an increased demand on national parks led to the suggestion of creating state parks to help relieve the attendance at National Parks.⁵ The first director of the NPS, Stephen Mather, is credited with initiating a conference to encourage the formation of state park systems. In 1921 the first National Conference on State Parks was held to guide creation, management and protection of state parks. Of the twenty-five states represented at the conference, Virginia did not attend because it had not yet formed an agency for the creation of a state park system.⁶

In 1924, the Shenandoah National Park was established in the Virginia Blue Ridge Mountains. Two years later in 1926, Virginia legislation was enacted authorizing the establishment of a state park system, and the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development was formed to create and administer a statewide park system.⁷ The Commission’s first chairman was William E. Carson, who was a successful businessman and park proponent. During his decade long tenure leading the Commission on Conservation and Development, he saw the initial creation and development of the Virginia state park system.

In 1929, Carson conceived the first state park as a companion to the Shenandoah National Park on the Virginia coast, celebrating the natural beauty of Virginia’s varying geology.⁸ When interest in creating a state park on the seashore developed in 1929, a resolution was recommended to hire a landscape architect and engineer to design parks for the newly created system. In June 1930, Robin (Bob) E. Burson was hired to study the park location in the east part of Virginia. Burson was a British-born horticulturalist and landscape designer living in southwest Virginia. His position was as the head of the Division of Landscape Engineering in the Department of Conservation and Development, as a Landscape Engineer. His first task was to tour three other state park systems to document their

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formation and operation.⁹

In 1931 and 1932, Burson promoted the creation of a state park system in Virginia. During his promotional travels around the state, he also searched for potential state park sites. In 1931, he attended the National Conference on State Parks in St. Louis, Missouri. With him were representatives from the proposed Seashore State Park. They returned to Virginia from the conference with a “broader vision of the real value of State parks.” The following year in 1932, the National Conference was held in Virginia Beach. Representatives from various states attended the three-day conference. The site of the proposed Seashore State Park was used for meetings and presentations linking the history of the site as the first landing of English settlers and its natural setting for the creation of the park. The conference inspired the fledgling Commission on Conservation and Development to actively seek creation of a state park system.¹⁰

The goal of the state park system was not only to provide Virginians with recreational sites, but also to encourage tourism to Virginia. It was felt that the proposed parks reflect the various natural areas of Virginia, and highlighted the varying geography of the state.¹¹ In addition, the parks functioned as companions to established or developing historic sites. By 1932, Burson had six park locations in mind as the foundation of the Virginia State Park system. Parks were located throughout the state to serve various regions. These proposed parks were: Seashore State Park and Westmoreland State Park in the Tidewater region, Staunton River State Park in the middle of the state, Fairy Stone State Park in the Virginia Piedmont, Hungry Mother State Park in the Valley of Virginia, and Douthat State Park in the mountain and valley region.

Civilian Conservation Corps and State Parks in Virginia

In 1933, the Emergency Conservation Work Act (ECW) was enacted as a part of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal. A portion of the ECW funding was allocated for the construction of public infrastructure and buildings. Shortly after the ECW’s enactment, the CCC was created to provide a workforce to fulfill the mission of the ECW. The CCC functioned as a mechanism to employ unemployed youth between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. These men enlisted in a CCC corps administered by the United States Army to work on public works projects, including the creation of state and national parks.¹²

The establishment of the CCC solved two problems facing the United States. The first was to provide employment for young men who were unemployed during the Great Depression. It was found that the young and old were the most problematic of those unemployed. In many cases the young, with no hope of employment, had “abandoned all pretenses to a settled existence, and simply taken to the road,

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traveling in freight cars or on foot, sleeping in caves or in shanty towns, aimlessly drifting in search of vanished security.”¹³

The other major issue was the lack of conservation management of natural areas that had developed in the United States. Over-harvesting of timber had caused severe erosion problems in one-sixth of the United States. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt believed he could solve these two problems with the CCC, which was employing young men and re-vitalizing the depleted environment. In addition to payment for services that the men were providing, they also received educational courses to make them marketable for employment after their tours of duty. The initial employment of the CCC included two hundred and fifty thousand young men in the first year of its creation.¹⁴

The Department of Labor was assigned the oversight of the CCC and its operation on United States Army organizational concepts. Recruitment of young men between eighteen and twenty-five was conducted in many major cities throughout the country. Upon joining the CCC, men were immediately taken to a training camp to prepare them for their year-long tours.

For the Virginia parks, once men were assigned to a CCC company, they were transported to the park in Virginia where they would work. The first CCC Company would be required to erect the camp where the young men would be living. It also was responsible for establishing a water system, and digging wells as needed for a fresh water supply. The first company was also required to build the maintenance buildings to be used in the fabrication of materials for the erection of the park buildings on site. In addition to building their own camp, the required maintenance buildings and water system, they also were required to build the roadways within the park. CCC companies would erect cabins, clear trails, and perform other landscape functions, such as planting, within the park.

CCC workers had a regimented daily schedule. Within the CCC camp there were barracks, a mess hall and an administrative building for the men hired to lead the workers in their projects. The CCC work days were scheduled much like the military with reveille, breakfast, lunch, dinner, education or recreation, and work. The day began approximately at 7:30 and ended at 4pm. After dinner, men could attend educational courses provided by teachers hired by the CCC or participate in recreational activities.¹⁵

With Burson's recommendations of park locations throughout Virginia and the available labor force through the CCC, Virginia was able to realize its plans for the creation of a State Park system. The first step for the creation of the park system was for the Commission on Conservation and Development to acquire lands on the proposed park locations. In addition to the acquisition of lands, a "Master Plan" had to be created for each proposed park, to show the overall design and plan of each

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park.

Park and Building Design Concepts

The NPS undertook a new role during the New Deal era to include supervising the development of State Parks in emerging state park systems.¹⁶ The availability of a workforce, planning, and funds for the development of state parks systems led to an overwhelming demand from developing state park systems for NPS plans and CCC workforces.

The NPS had developed “Master Plans” plans for its parks, which was a concept that began in the late 1920s as a part of comprehensive park planning. The NPS’s Branch of Plans and Designs had first developed “General Development Plans”. These plans showed existing development in the park as well as proposed additions and modifications. The new director of the NPS, Horace Albright, was so impressed with the “General Development Plan” concept that he asked Chief Landscape Architect, Thomas Vint, to prepare “General Development Plans” for each National Park.¹⁷

The “General Development Plan” was renamed “Master Plan” in 1932, and was hailed as a useful tool in the creation and future planning of national and state parks. The “Master Plan” was not a firmly set plan, but served as a basis for the initial construction and development of proposed parks. The function of the “Master Plan” as a guide gave the state park agencies and the NPS the ability to preserve the character of the landforms and scenery during the construction process, and allow for the park’s development for recreational purposes. This flexibility supports the purpose of the NPS as outlined in the NPS Act of 1916;

*to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein
and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as
will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.*¹⁸

In addition to preserving the natural scenery and historic objects incorporated in some parks, the concept of the “Master Plan” allowed for the use of new design and construction methods during future development. The “Master Plan” was meant to be altered over time and was expected to be modified every one or two year interval at the NPS level.

The development of the “Master Plan” for state parks was through collaboration between the state park design representative or landscape architect, and the NPS design representative. In addition to the consultation of the NPS landscape and park designer, NPS engineers, horticulturalists and architects were consulted on the concept of the park’s design.¹⁹

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The Virginia State Park System sought to adequately represent the various regions of Virginia. The site selection was distributed through the state to represent the four largest physiographic regions of Virginia, and exhibit the natural features of each region. NPS requirements for park size and surrounding population distribution were employed for park site selection. The parks were limited to a 1000-acre size minimum, and a surrounding area of fifty miles should have at least a population of 200,000 people. Other requirements included that the natural features of each park should include a water feature for swimming or bathing, or boating and fishing. Other considerations were the surrounding area of the proposed park and the visual impact to the natural areas of the parkland.²⁰

The road system was an important design feature in the park system. The main access road was planned to be integrated into the existing road system in the region. The NPS worked with Virginia's park planners in developing the roadways and a circulation system in the park to emphasize and preserve the natural beauty of the park. In addition, the circulation system organized the park and connected the various areas to the main entrance. The impact of the roadways was to be minimal and blend in with the natural features of the park, and also have a minimal impact on the existing landforms.

The road system was organized into major and minor roadways. The major roadways were comprised of the park's entrance road and roads leading to major recreational features in the park. The minor roads were spurs off the major road, did not connect to other roadways and terminated at dead ends. In addition, the minor roadways were not constructed to accommodate high levels of traffic and were designed to serve limited traffic flow. Examples of major roadways are the roads to natural areas, beach areas, lake areas, and the entrance road. Minor roadways are those leading to camping areas, cabin areas, and park residences.

The entrance road was the main access to the park and provided the first impression to the visitor. The planning of this roadway became the most important design feature of the road system. The road provided access to the park where stops would be made along the way to collect information, register for campsites or cabins, and access the natural recreational features provided at the park. The main access roadways of the circulation system provided a view of the natural features within the park in their planning. In addition, the entrance road was planned as a curving roadway that meanders to its terminus, giving the overall feeling of connecting the visitor to the natural areas of the park. The first impression of the park and its associated buildings and natural areas were important in the planning process of the park.²¹

Park staff residences were situated away from the main public park area in a secluded area of the park

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near the entrance. They also were convenient to the park administration buildings, and in a location where the park can be supervised by the staff assigned to it. The architecture of the buildings was in keeping with building design of the region and of the character of park's architecture. Since the public did not necessarily view the residence of the park staff, it was important for it to at least maintain the overall feeling of the park. Various historical sources were also adapted for the design of the park staff residences.²²

Administration and maintenance building design was given the same types of concerns as those of the park staff residences. While maintenance buildings would be situated in locations out of the public view, the administration building was a hub for the park and served as a headquarters for the park. Administration buildings could be combined with other functions, such as a community building, but specifically served as the location of conducting the park's business. The location of the administration building was key in establishing its prominence within the park. Usually located at the park's entrance, it served as the first contact with the park aside from the entrance road.²³

In the CCC-era parks, maintenance buildings served originally as workshops for the park's development. Maintenance buildings were adapted after the completed construction of the park for its perpetual maintenance. Erected for a maintenance function, these buildings have minimal architectural details, and are usually clustered near the entry to the park. Over time the early buildings would have been replaced by modern facilities to accommodate changes in the technology of park maintenance.

The overall goal of the organization of cabin and tent campgrounds was to provide the visitor with a sense of the natural area. The environment and planning of these areas was important in establishing the connection to the natural setting. The location of the cabins and campsites was purposely sited away from other public areas such as a community building, waterfront area or restaurant. NPS had developed park plans that separated these functions in a variety of settings, but as with master planning, the overriding thought was that the topography of the site would dictate the location of facilities and that the NPS guidelines were advisory only.

Cabin plans proposed by the NPS suggested an average distance between cabins of 50 feet. This distance was based upon the significance of privacy of the campers, and was thought to be as important as clean and safe drinking water and adequate sewage. As in NPS "Master Plans", the suggestion of 50 feet was a guide and not a fixed number. The topography of the site played a factor in the siting of cabins.²⁴

Cabins were contained within a specific area on a minor road that usually dead-ended on a secluded site within the park. The cabins were placed within the cabin area to have partial exposure to the sun

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and shade during the day. One factor in the siting of the cabins was that they be exposed to morning sun so that bedding could be aired and sunned. Shade was desirable in the afternoon, especially in warm climates.

Design of the cabins was a reflection on the character of the park and the available building materials. Rock was quarried from the site where available, and timber was cut on site for clearance purposes and used to erect buildings. Cabin design sources were to be inspired by the region and of the pioneer era. Cabins were also designed to be modest in their amenities. Sleeping areas were compact and living space served multiple uses including dining and resting. Kitchens were to be modest and small in size, and lavatories were to be of similar scale. The layout of the cabin was to be compact as not to cause a costly building price.

In addition to the consideration of size, a cabin was to accommodate the average sized family of four to five persons. While in some cases cabins slept numerous people in one room, it was important to create private spaces through dividers and walls. Cabins were unheated, though fireplaces were a design feature that could be added in cabins if needed. While the cabins were to reflect the pioneer spirit, they presented more of an idyllic spirit of the pioneer era.²⁵

In addition to cabins, camp sleeping facilities were provided at some locations, which sheltered campers. The rustic building provided cots and closets in addition to screened window openings. The facilities provided an alternative to campers who did not have tents, but wished to sleep in a building that provided similar amenities to tent camping. These building forms were very basic and were comprised of an open space that could accommodate four cots and four closets. The buildings were approximately twelve feet wide by seventeen to twenty feet long. The exterior features were basic with numerous window openings to provide ventilation and light, along with an entrance door and gabled roof.²⁶

The plan of trailer and tent campsites had a specific goal of providing space for camping, while preserving the parks from misuse. In the immediate post-World War I period, tent camping proved to be the most popular form of camping. By the 1930s, there was an increase in the number of campers towing trailers. By 1938, it was estimated that at some parks one-third of all campers were camping in trailers. With changes in camping, campsites were divided into separate areas for trailer campsites and tent campsites.

Tent campsites were comprised of simple pull-offs or spurs on a main one-way loop with an adjacent tent site. The spur could accommodate a single car and gave the tent camper the flexibility to depart the site and return with convenience. Tent sites were comprised of a location for the pitching of a tent,

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fire-ring for the construction of a fire, and a seating area, such as a picnic table. Fire rings could provide a covering for cooking or a barbeque pit, depending on the site and location. Sites were divided by undergrowth at the fringe of the site, creating a screen between campsites. A centrally located bath house was provided with men's and women's lavatories. Guidelines for the size of a campground were based upon distance to lavatories and other service. The NPS guidelines provided that clean drinking water was not more than 200 feet from a campsite, toilets should not be more than 400 feet from a campsite, and a washhouse and laundry facility not more than 1,500 feet from a campsite. In addition to designating distances of amenities within the campground, a campground should not be closer than 50 to 100 feet from the park entrance.

The use of trailers within campgrounds planned for tent camping proved to be a difficult adaptation. Limits in parking and the difficulty of backing trailers into sites planned for tenting provided for new design concepts in campground planning. Various solutions were available and specifically focused on the ease of parking the trailer within the site. Land use was the primary focus, and incorporated into the proposed drawings within a range of plans. Some proposals provide longer parking spaces angled to the main one-way roadway through the campground. Other proposals provided an additional parking space within the campsite. In these plans, the trailer was to be backed in to the site. Other sites were comprised of pull-through or pull-up sites in which the car towing a trailer could be pulled off the main campground roadway to its site. This plan was comprised of various alternatives in campground planning.²⁷

An integral part of the park was the creation of a trail system, which allowed visitors to view the natural beauty of the park. The main purpose of the park, in addition to providing locations for sleeping, was to provide recreation. The variety of recreation provided depended on the park. As parks were to be planned preferably near a body of water, the park could provide water recreation such as swimming, fishing and boating. These recreational activities required bath houses and the construction of piers and boat ramps. These buildings and structures were erected based upon the number of visitors expected at the park. The trails were developed based upon available land and accessibility of areas for hikers.

Through a collaborative effort, the NPS was able to provide the Commonwealth of Virginia guidance in designing their original parks. The fortuitous creation of the CCC enabled the Virginia Park system to be constructed for continued use and enjoyment. The parks retain their original forms and plans, though expanded over time as initially proposed as a part of the "Master Plan" process. Their main feature was the incorporation of natural landforms and human enjoyment of them.

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Creation of Fairy Stone State Park

Fairy Stone State Park is situated on Goblintown Creek and was created on lands formerly occupying the village of Fayerdale. Goblintown Creek was named from the wild turkeys which resided along the creek. Local residents named the creek “Goblintown” in reference to a congregation of turkeys and the sounds or “gobbling” that the turkeys made.²⁸ The village centered on the Union Furnace Iron Works, which would have been located under the present lake. The iron works was founded prior to the Civil War, and the lands were owned by Colonel George Hairston of Henry County, who operated the iron works in the early 19th century. The iron works was situated within a 4840-acre tract known as the “Iron Works and Union Furnace” tract. During the Civil War, the Confederate government approached William Hariston, who was willed the property in 1851, to purchase or operate the mine. It has been said that the iron used to clad the CSS Virginia (USS Merrimac), famous for the Hampton Roads naval battle between the ironclads, USS Merrimac and USS Monitor, came from the Iron Works and Union Furnace. After the Civil War, mining operations continued ceasing briefly prior to 1900. After 1900, the iron works commenced operations, and the heirs of the property sold the 4840 acre tract to Frank A. Hill of Roanoke, Virginia. It was later sold to Frank and Alice Hill, and Herbert and Mary Lafferty, who founded the Virginia Ore and Lumber Company. This company operated from 1905 until 1915. The name Fayerdale, given to the village that sprouted around the iron works, was named by Mrs. Frank A. Hill. She took the “F” from her husband’s first name, “ayer” from her husband’s middle name, and “dale” from Herbert Lafferty’s middle name to form the name, “Fayerdale.”²⁹

The village of Fayerdale thrived during the first twenty years of the 20th century, and included a railroad line from Philpott. It had a post office, and freight and passenger lines from Fayerdale. Within the village there were stores, a hotel, stables, a school, and church. In addition, there were a number of residences around the commercial and railroad core of the village. In addition to mining conducted at the mine within the village, a saw mill was constructed near the railroad tracks. In 1910, the mining operation ceased and the company focused on harvesting the virgin timber within the 5000 acres surrounding the town. In the early 1920s, a fire destroyed the sawmill and lumber facility. The destruction had a major ramification on the village of Fayerdale, causing the railroad to cease its operation to the village. Many people abandoned the village and it lay idle. In 1925, the entire tract was sold to Junius R. Fishburn for \$1 per acre. On October 20, 1933, he donated the entire tract to the Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development. Additional lands were procured in 1935 to form the current park configuration and size.³⁰

Upon the acquisition of the tract, the Commission retained buildings for use during the construction of the state park. The old hotel was retained to board park employees during the first years of the park

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operations, as well as the house of Mr. L. C. Chapin, which was used as a dwelling for the park manager. These buildings were torn down by the late 1930s.

The naming of the park harkens to a legend of the creation of the staurolite crystals that are abundantly found within the park. The crystals are a form of schist that were folded or crumpled during the formation of the Appalachian Mountains. The crystals are harder than the surrounding schist, and as the schist has weathered the more resistant crystals are uncovered and rise to the surface. The folded crystals appear in cross form and have been named for their various appearances. There is a single crystal in a bar form, Roman crystal in a roman cross form, Maltese in a butterfly form, and St. Andrews in a X-shaped form. The staurolite crystals are called “fairy stones” and their form is explained in a legend of unknown origin. The legend states that the “fairy stones” were created when fairies that lived in the region heard of the death of Christ, and their tears fell on the stones and were crystallized into the cross-shaped forms.³¹ The stones are considered lucky in the region.

This legend was highlighted in the promotional material presented by the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development.³² Along with Hungry Mother State Park’s legend, these stories, whether created by the Virginia Commission on Conservation and Development or local legend, were used as incentive to attract tourists and visitors to the park. Children and families were wide users of the park system and these legends focused on children or mythical creatures in an effort to make the visit to the park more attractive.

The first CCC workers arrived in Bassett at the end of 1933. There were three companies of 200 men each assigned to begin construction on the park. They first slept in tents prior to constructing their barracks. Their first task was to cut the pine forest for use in the construction of the buildings in the park. The trees were taken to a sawmill on site where they were planed to construct the cabins. Another initial task was to lay the pipes for the water system. The water came from a small mountain reservoir. Also required was the construction of the dam and harvest stone from borrow pits.³³

Company 1260 arrived in October 1933 with thirty men from Yellowstone Park. They were joined by Companies 1267 and 1279. Company 1260 was reinforced after arriving with 120 men. One CCC camp came from Camp Dix (now Fort Dix), New Jersey and were primarily young men from immigrant families.³⁴ Fort Dix, New Jersey drew its recruits from the depressed areas within the five boroughs of New York City and northern New Jersey. Many young men who were assigned to Fairy Stone State Park came from the New York region.³⁵ Though the CCC recruited men from the depressed cities, some Virginia youth were brought to Fairy Stone State Park, but an overwhelming number of young men had come from the north.³⁶

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By the spring of 1936, only one company remained at Fairy Stone State Park. Camps SP-13 and SP-15 had been abandoned, and SP-14 remained. Company 2337 took over from the three companies that were relocated to Fairy Stone State Park. This company remained only for a short period, being replaced by Company 5436.

Company 5436 arrived at Fairy Stone State Park on May 27, 1936. The company was formed at Ft. Ogelthorpe, Georgia. Most of the men were Georgia and Florida natives. They originally comprised Camp SP-14. Their tasks ranged from quarrying and crushing rocks, building park roads, landscaping and constructing park buildings.³⁷ This company was replaced by Company 1389.

Company 1389 was originally formed during the summer of 1933 at Hot Springs, Virginia. The camp provided assistance to the state forest on the Little Mountain range in the Alleghany Mountains. In December 1937, the company was relocated to Fairy Stone State Park and became SP-14. The company constructed a number of buildings including an administration building, picnic shelter, horse stable, a ranger bunk house, and addition to the bath house and beach. They also constructed horse trails and park roads. Their largest project was the construction of the campground during the three years at Fairy Stone State Park. The company members were primarily from Virginia in the regions of Fairy Stone State Park, and the Southwest and the Valley of Virginia.³⁸ The last of the CCC workers left Fairy Stone State Park in 1940 after the completion of the campground.³⁹

Development of Fairy Stone State Park was relatively slow compared to the other five parks within the original state park system. In 1936, the first year the parks were opened, Fairy Stone State Park had to be closed on August 1 because of facilities that were incomplete.⁴⁰ An early image of the beach shows that the beach was partially finished and few other buildings were completed within the immediate area.⁴¹ Though Fairy Stone State Park may have closed early the first year of opening, the total number of visitors to the park from June 15 to August 1, 1936 was 6,820.⁴² The first superintendent, Mr. William Worthington, noted in a park manager meeting after the first season that patrons of the park were not satisfied due to the lack of facilities.⁴³

In addition to the lack of facilities at the park, the Superintendent had been injured and had difficulty managing the park. He was not the only park manager to suffer from injury or illness after the first two seasons. The superintendent at Hungry Mother State Park had suffered from an illness and had to be relieved of duty during the summer of 1937. The Chief Ranger at Hungry Mother State Park, Warren Wright, was required to fill in as the superintendent during the absence of the Hungry Mother Superintendent, and then was appointed Acting Custodian at Fairy Stone due to Mr. Worthington's inability to manager the park.⁴⁴

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For the park opening, the lake was 146-acres in size and the nine cabins were completed, including the picnic shelters and bridle trail system. The lack of facilities can partially be explained by the removal of two companies from the park in the spring of 1936. The size of the park warranted at least three companies and when compared to a similar sized park, such as Seashore State Park, which had three companies for the same park construction duration, Fairy Stone State Park was at a disadvantage. While the lake and cabins were completed by the opening, other buildings were constructed during the first two years the park was opened. Additional building was added the third year to round out the public facilities, but the campground was still under construction in 1940. Most of the park was completed in 1938, though it began with a slow start.

During the seven years at the facility, the CCC workers had erected nine cabins, cut in trails and roadways, extended and graded the beachfront, erected their own camp (which was dismantled), erected public buildings, such as the restaurant and concession building, and constructed maintenance buildings for the park's operation. Without the labor force provided by the Federal government during the Great Depression and the creation of the CCC, Fairy Stone State Park, along with Virginia's other five original state parks, would have not been created for the public enjoyment. Fairy Stone State Park continues to fulfill its function as a public recreation facility and retains integrity of building types, park plan and landscape features. The Fairy Stone State Park Historic District is eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with the CCC and state park creation during the early 20th century and for its park and building design and landscape features.

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Geographical Data (con't)

UTM References (con't)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	583691	4072481
6	17	584829	4071963
7	17	584809	4071455
8	17	583752	4070094
9	17	582370	4068926
10	17	580887	4068388
11	17	579150	4068906
12	17	578540	4069190
13	17	577920	4073102

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are comprised of the current park boundaries. The boundaries are reflected on the included base and USGS Quadrangle Maps. They include the original 4841.8 acres donated by Junius B. Fishburn recorded in Deed Book 62, Page 470 in Patrick County, Virginia. In addition, the acreage includes a parcel of land sold in December 1935 by B. M. and Julia Townes and D. H. and Greyson Pannill containing 26.8 acres recorded in Deed Book 65, Page 267.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of Fairy Stone State Park include lands acquired during the initial park formation, along with lands acquired in 1935. The area of the boundaries reflects the park's function and use as a recreational facility. In addition, the boundaries support the period of significance and the arguments presented in Section 8 of this nomination.

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2 Ibid, 2.

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4 Lotspeich, Stephen H., , "The Design Intentions and the Planning Process of the Virginia CCC State Park "Master Plans" 1933-1942," Master's thesis, University of Virginia, 1984, 4.

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9 Ibid., 20.

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12 Ibid., 14.

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14 "A handbook for Local Selection Agents on CCC Camp Life," State Department of Public Welfare Bureau of CCC Selection, 1940, 22.

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20 Good, Albert. "Park Recreation Structures," (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1938, reprint 1999), Part III, 109-113.

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28 Fairy Stone State Park files, "Fairy Stone State Park, Civilian Conservation Corps—A Beginning." n.d.

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29 Patrick County Historical Society, "History of Patrick County, Virginia," (Stuart, VA: Patrick County Historical Society, 1999), 327-328.

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33 Sensbach, Jon. "Reflections: "I never thought I'd come back." Martinsville Bulletin, May 25, 1981.

34 Sensbach, Jon.

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36 Data from CCC file at Fairy Stone State Park.

37 From the files at Fairy Stone State Park, "The 5436th CCC Company, Camp SP-14, Bassett."

38 From the files at Fairy Stone State Park., n.d.

39 "Public Campground Development, Details and Waterlines, SP-14, SP-VA FA1-9048-5, July 23, 1940. There is no record of a camp approved in 1941.

40 Hall, Wilbur C.

41 Image, "Fairy Stone State Park, near Bassett, takes its name from the staurolites which are found so abundantly on its mountain," 1939

42 Hall, Wilbur C.

43 "Minutes of the Custodians Meeting at Douthat State Park, Clifton Forge, VA," November 9-11, 1936.

44 From the files at Fairy Stone State Park, Custodian's Review, n.d., (most likely dates after the second (1937) season).